

Paganel Pupil Premium Strategy 2020-21

Summary of the barriers to learning:

Deprivation: The school serves a community which reflects extreme social and economic challenges. 61% of children eligible for free school meals, this is significantly higher than the national average of 25.2%. The school's deprivation indicator is 0.37, which is significantly higher than the national average of 0.21.

Social Care needs: 26% of families supported historically or currently by Social Care, which is a nationally exceptional figure. Parents need support from school to help them to address their needs and to support their children's learning.

Behavioural, Mental and Social health and wellbeing needs: Many of our children and families have challenges with routines, parenting capacity, mental health, and managing emotions. This has been further increased due to Covid-19, some of the issues will become more apparent during this academic year.

Start Points: Assessment on entry to the foundation stage, show many children have poorly developed communication skills, poor English and Maths skills, poor personal, social and emotional development. Attainment on entry is substantially below developmental milestones for the majority of children. In 2020 baseline in Reception showed 18% of pupil premium children are on track to achieve GLD (4/22)

Mobility: The school has increasing mobility issues late into reception no schooling etc. Stability at Paganel in September 2020 (internal figures) was 55% compared to national 85.7%. (Only 25% of our current year 6 have been in school since the beginning of year 1.)

Covid-19

1. Su	mmary information	on						
School		Paganel Pr	imary School					
Academic Year		2020-21 Total PP budget		£256,896	Date of most recent PP Review	Ofsted March 2020		
Total number of pupils		360	Number of pupils eligible for PP (based on January 2019 census figure)	191 (53%)	Date for next internal review of this strategy	Governor Review termly		
2. Ba	rriers to future at	tainment (fo	r pupils eligible for PP, including high	ability)				
In-sch	ool barriers (issues	s to be addre	ssed in school, such as poor oral langu	uage skills)				
A.			n in maths, writing and reading . This impacts on to being out of school between March 20 and Septo		ldren achieving the combined expected standard in Early years, KS1	L and KS2. This has		
В.	Pupil premium children achieving greater depth is lower than non-pupil premium							
C.	Supporting children to access learning by supporting their emotional, behavioural needs, and mental health issues that have arisen due to Covid-19							
Extern	<mark>al barriers</mark> (issues	which also re	quire action outside school, such as lo	ow attendance	rates)			
D.	Attendance for Pupil I	Premium childrer	was 94%. (September 2019 – March 2020) This r	educes their school	nours and causes them to fall behind their peers, of 51 PA families 4	19 of them are PP.		
E.	Education is not given	a high priority b	y some of our families					
F.	Mobility of children is	significantly high	ner than national					
3. De	esired outcomes							
	Desired outcomes and how they will be measured Success criteria							
A.	Improved attainment and progress for PP children compared to National Pupils eligible for pupil premium make accelerated progress in maths and reading. Measured from reception – year 6 by teacher assessments and successful moderation practices established across school.							
В.	For children with emotional and behavioural difficulties to receive targeted intervention to ensure they can access and ultimately make progress in their learning. PP children to make progress in their learning and have strategies to deal we their emotional difficulties ATTACHMENT				tegies to deal with			

C.	To close the gap between Paganel PP children and all children nationally;	PP children identified in class and their barriers to learning recognised. Interventions in place. Regular discussions to monitor PP <u>progress</u> against ARE at RIP meetings and PP meetings.
D.	Increase attendance rates for pupils who are eligible for Pupil Premium by reducing number of PP children below 90%	Reduce the number of persistent absentees among pupils eligible for PP to below 10% (11.51 17-18). 18-19 non PP PA 4.55% (14 children) 7.79% (24 children) PP PA Overall PP attendance improves so that it is in line with other pupils. Increase the attendance figure for PP. 18-19 attendance PP 92.7% whole school 93.9%

4. Planned expenditure

Academic year 2020/21

The three headings below enable schools to demonstrate how they are using the pupil premium to improve classroom pedagogy, provide targeted support and support whole school strategies.

i. Quality of teaching for all: teachers delivering effective strategies to accelerate progress and using strategies to overcome barriers to learning.

Desired outcome	Chosen action / approach	What is the e this choice?	evidence and	rationale for	How will you ensure it is implemented well?	Staff lead / Cost	When will you review implementation?
A The progress of Pupil Premium children in maths, writing and reading in year 6 will accelerate and the gap between PP and non PP will close: B To close the progress gap between Paganel PP children and all children nationally;	To support the teaching and learning by supporting children in smaller teaching groups in year 6	Data (July 2020) shows weakness in reading, writing and maths particularly in disadvantaged groups some also LA or SEND. Y6 PP Non PP attainment Reading 45.7% 73.3% Writing 37.1% 43.8% Maths 51.4% 62.5%		Non PP 73.3% 43.8% 62.5%	As part of PP meetings and RIP reviews PP children analysed as a group and compared with data for all children in Year and all children Nationally.	ТВ	Half termly RIP reviews Termly Pupil progress meetings
		Combined	31.4%	46.7%			

grou prog and	ogress gap between PP d National All covery curriculum)	 Year 3, Year 5 and year 6 gap between PP and all progress in summer 2019 was: Year 3: 14% difference in reading and 14% in writing. Year 5: difference in reading 12% in writing and 16% in maths. Year 6: difference 18% in writing and 10% in maths By increasing progress this will impact on the attainment gap. 	As part of PP meetings and RIP reviews PP children analysed as a group and compared with data for all children in Year and all children Nationally. Intervention groups will then be adjusted as needed, to ensure the correct children are in the group.	VS TB £69,382	Half termly
child	ldren at ARE in reading	RWI project: Target to improve KS1 reading and writing result. Resources to support delivery and CPD for identified staff	Monitored daily by Reading leader KR. Monthly development session with RWI external advisor Termly Pupil progress meetings will show accelerated progress for children in reading in year 2 and year 1	KR £10,000	Half termly

To use TA support for PP SEND & EAL children To support English and maths, working 1:1 or 1:2-1:4 groups To fund 3 Teaching Assistants across the Early Years , KS1 and KS2	October 2020 data shows gaps between PP and National (51 out of 63, 81%) The EEF toolkit suggests early intervention for children at a young age can add +5 months to progress. This will allow children to enter KS1 with the ability to cope with the demands of the curriculum in reading and maths.	Targeted children based on data and TA. Reviewed half termly Discussions and evaluations through Pupil Progress Meetings Targeted children will be in small groups with a teaching assistant/teacher working on their next steps through a rolling programme. This provision will be systematically timetabled and rigorous monitoring that it is being carried out.	CB £74,160	PP meetings termly RIP reviews half termly Total budgeted cost:
				£153,542

ii. Targeted suppor	ii. Targeted support /Pastoral							
Desired outcome	Chosen action/approach	What is the evidence and rationale for this choice?	How will you ensure it is implemented well?	Staff lead	When will you review implementation?			
B. For children with emotional and behavioural difficulties to receive targeted intervention to reduce behavioural incidents and to ensure they make progress in their learning	To fund 80% of pastoral team (Learning Mentor, and Pastoral Manager) to develop and support children's social, emotional and behavioural needs. The Learning Mentor develops targeted behavioural interventions for specifically identified, pupil premium children. The Learning Mentor will also organise parental workshops.	Behaviour interventions seek to reduce challenging behaviour in the classroom. Our experience has shown parents value the work that the Learning Mentor carries out with their children. The EEF toolkit and the Ofsted Report, 2013 on Pupil Premium spending suggests that targeted interventions matched to specific needs of behaviour can be effective. This will allow academic attainment to rise.	Weekly pastoral meetings with DHT will be held to analyse and put into place actions for key individuals. Observations of behaviour for identified pupils will be carried out through learning walks. The Learning Mentor will compile case studies of pupils that they work with. Interventions will be driven through liaison with external agencies to ensure interventions best meet the needs of the child.	Head teacher Cost £69,084				
D. Increase attendance rates for pupils who are eligible for Pupil Premium.	Attendance officer 0.4 of the week to focus on reducing the gap between PP and non PP. and reduction of PP PA And in light of Covid-19 to re educate parents in bringing children to school.	We can't improve attainment for children if they aren't actually attending school. NfER briefing for school leaders identifies addressing attendance as a key step.	To continue to reduce the gap between PP and non pp attendance. 92.7% PP attendance 18-19, whole school 93.9% (18-19) The Non PP PA figure is 4.55% (14 children). The PP PA figure is 7.79% (24 children).	HT and Pastoral lead Cost £21,060				

Desired outcome	Chosen action/approach	What is the evidence and rationale for this choice?	How will you ensure it is implemented well?	Staff lead	When will you review implementation?
C To close the gap between Paganel PP children and all children nationally;	To use Third space (1:1 maths intervention) in year 6	Returning from Covid-19 those children who have not been involved in home learning will have gaps in their knowledge. This will be part of the recovery package. "Research has shown that 1-to-1 is one of the most effective ways of improving pupils' attainment and confidence in maths." 3rd Space learning "One to one tuition is very effective in helping learners catch up" EEF "Tuition is more likely to make an impact if it is additional to normal lessons." EEF "one to one tuition enables learners to catch up with their peers" EEF	As part of PP meetings and Y6 data checks (every 2 weeks) PP children analysed as a group and compared with data for all children in Year and all children Nationally.	TB £7164	
A .Improved attainment and progress for PP children compared to National B. For children with emotional and behavioural difficulties to receive targeted intervention to reduce behavioural incidents and to ensure they make progress in their learning.	Restorative approach and Peacemakers to be embedded across school to aid behaviour	Restorative approach to solve conflict in a peaceful way. Developing strategies for independence and how to solve problems. To develop characteristics of learning. Interventions which target social and emotional learning (SEL) seek to improve attainment by improving the social and emotional dimensions of learning, as opposed to focusing directly on the academic or cognitive elements of learning EEF	Reflective journal Evidence of strategies being used in lessons and on playground. Evaluation working with Peacemaker consultant	EL and SW £2000	Half termly

Total budgeted cost	£9,164
overall spend $£264,595$	